

Figure 1a: Release through murine skin (HMS) from TTS containing 9% (w/w) Rotigotine

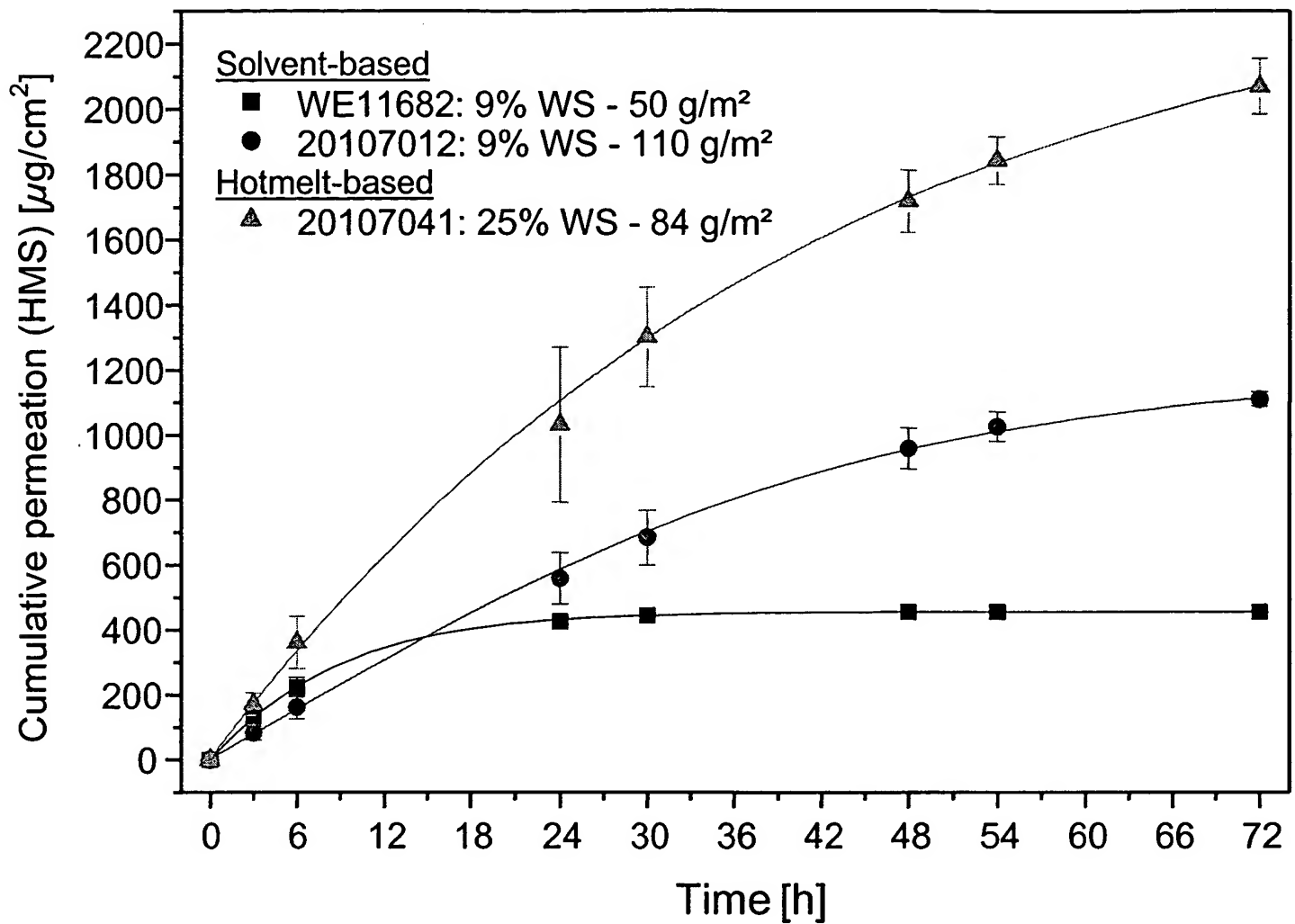


Figure 1b: WS permeation from hotmelt silicone TTS containing 25% Rotigotine (WS)

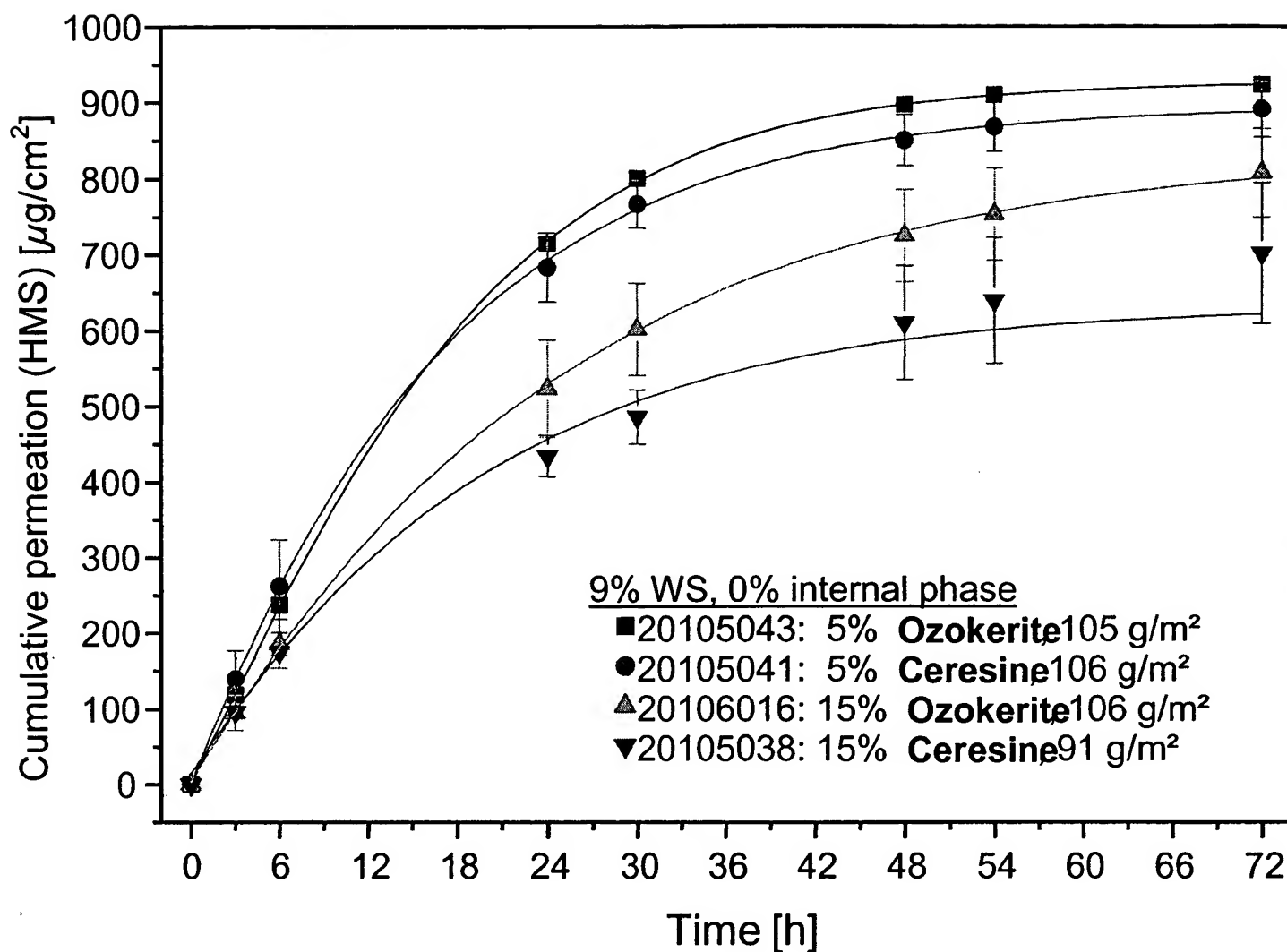


Figure 2: Effect of the wax content on Rotigotine (WS) permeation

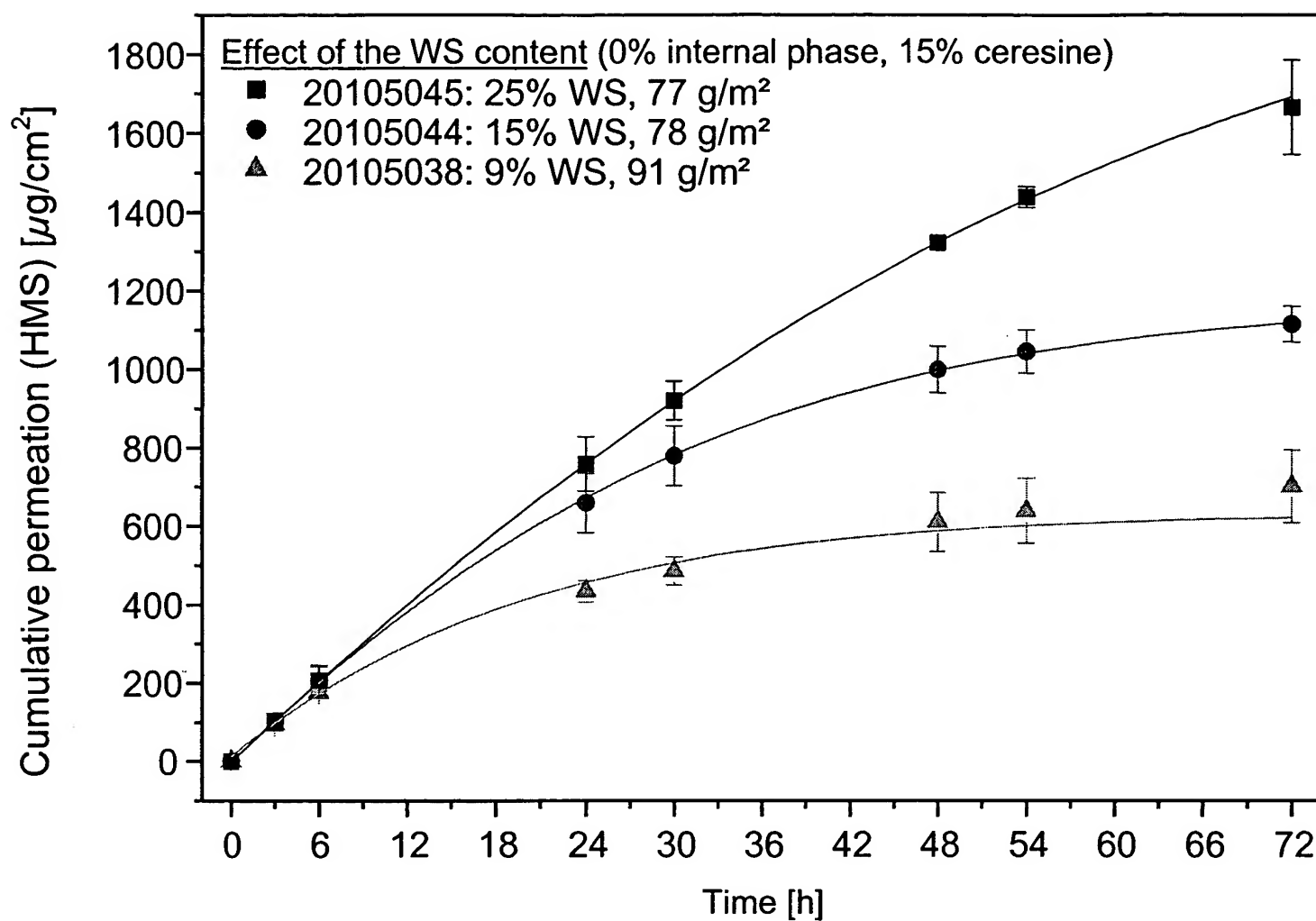


Figure 3a: Effect of the load level on Rotigotine permeation

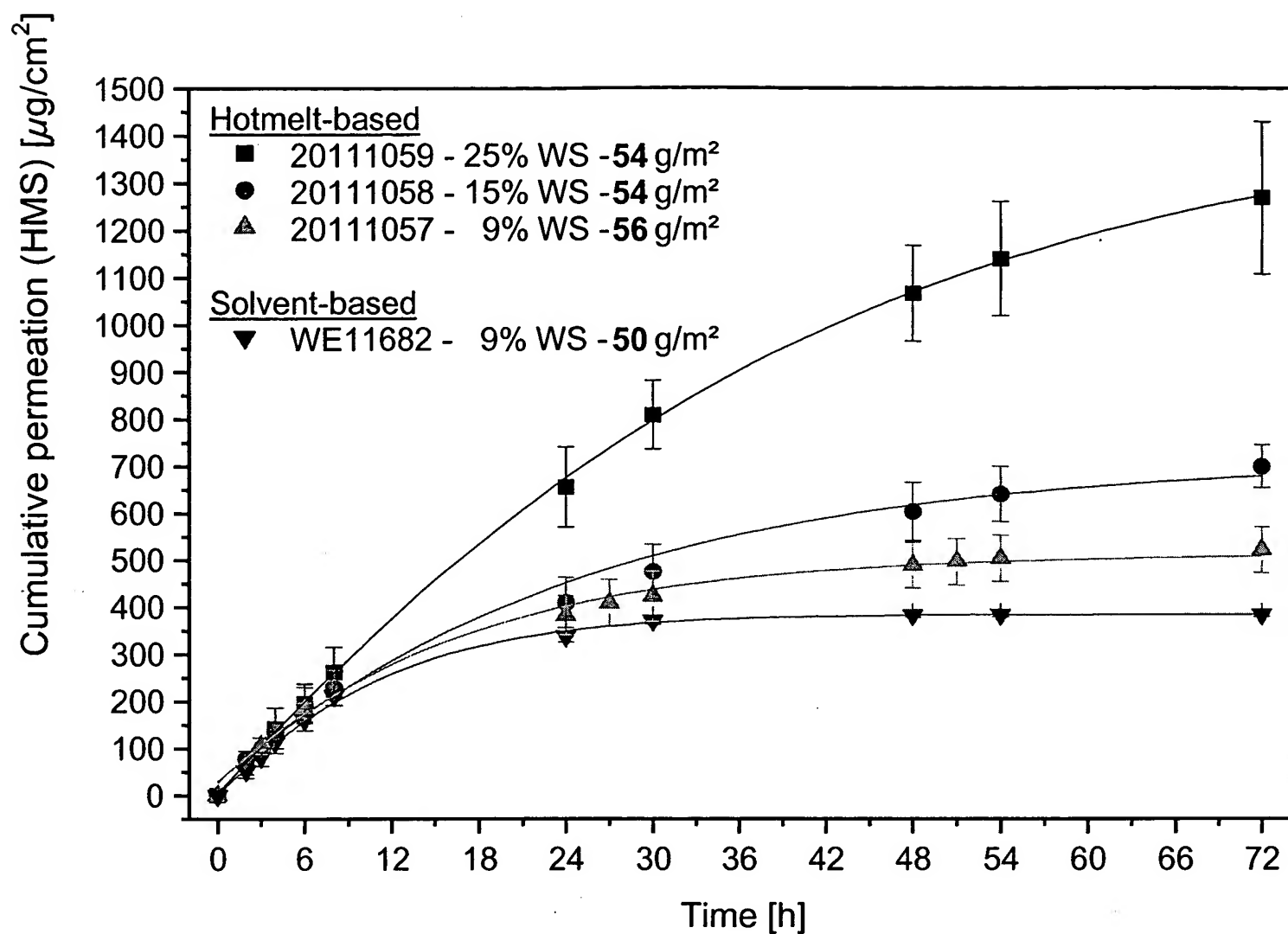


Figure 3b: Effect of the Rotigotine load level on Rotigotine permeation

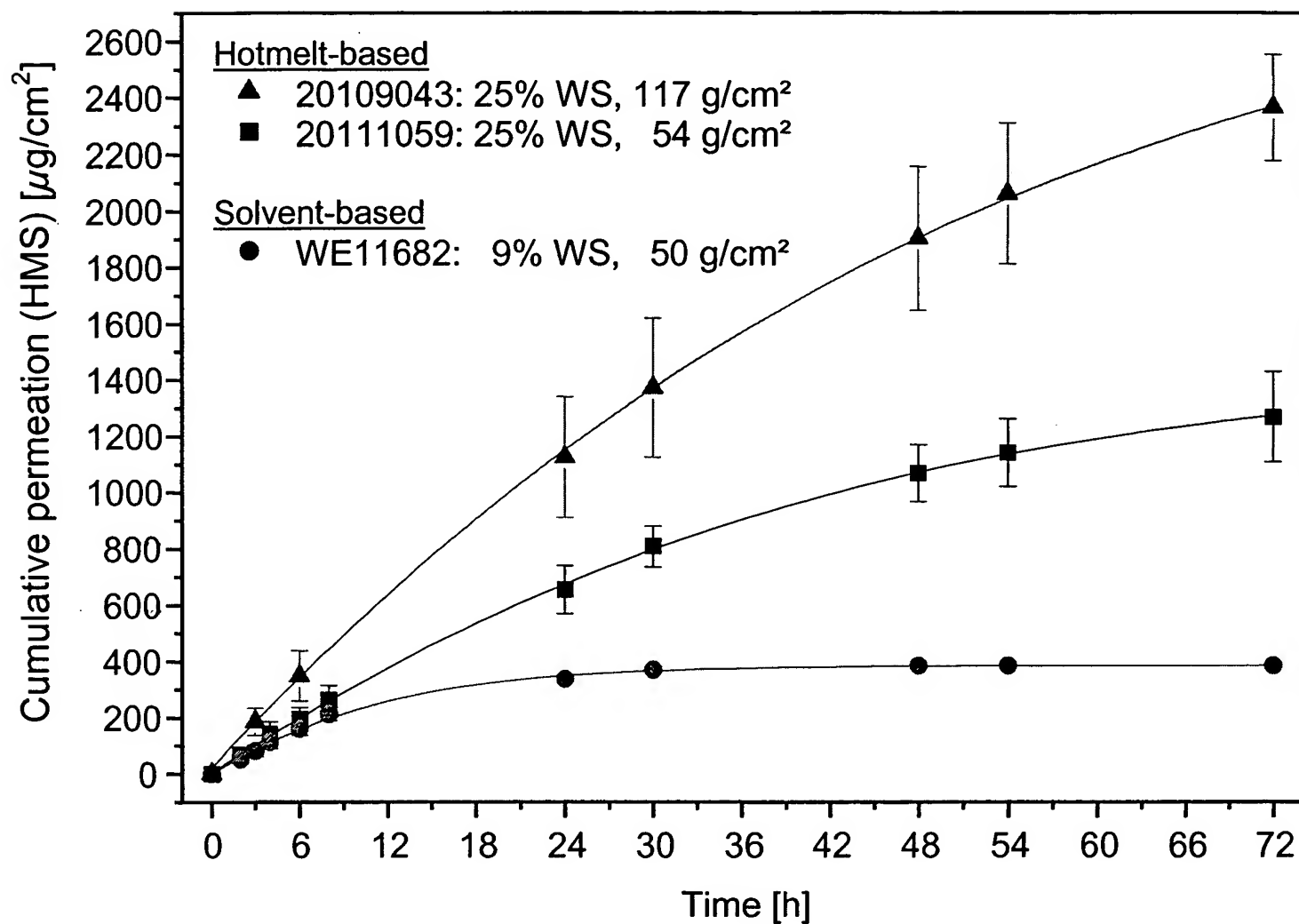


Figure 4: Effect of the matrix weight on Rotigotine permeation

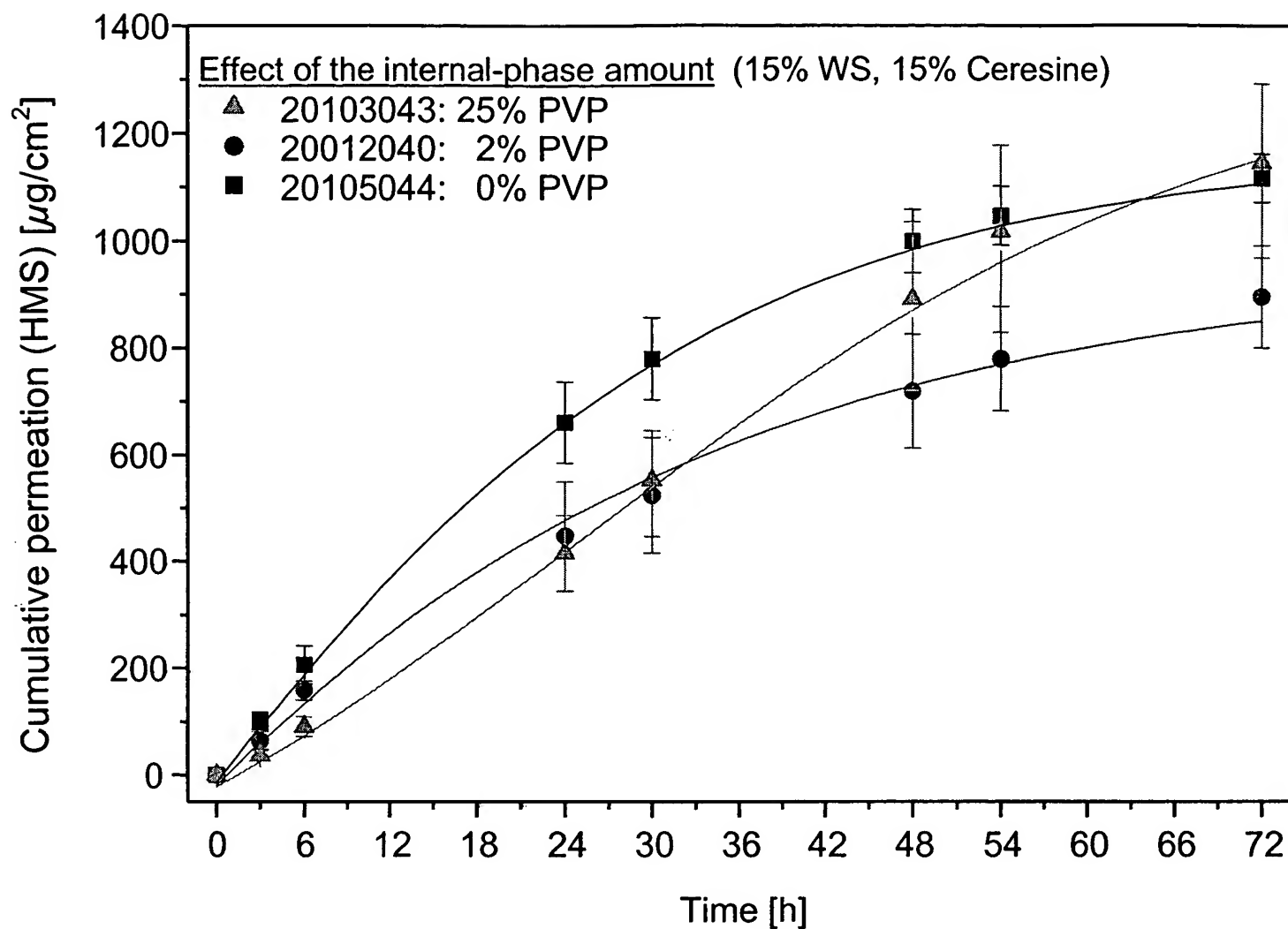


Figure 5a: Effect of the internal-phase (PVP) content on Rotigotine permeation

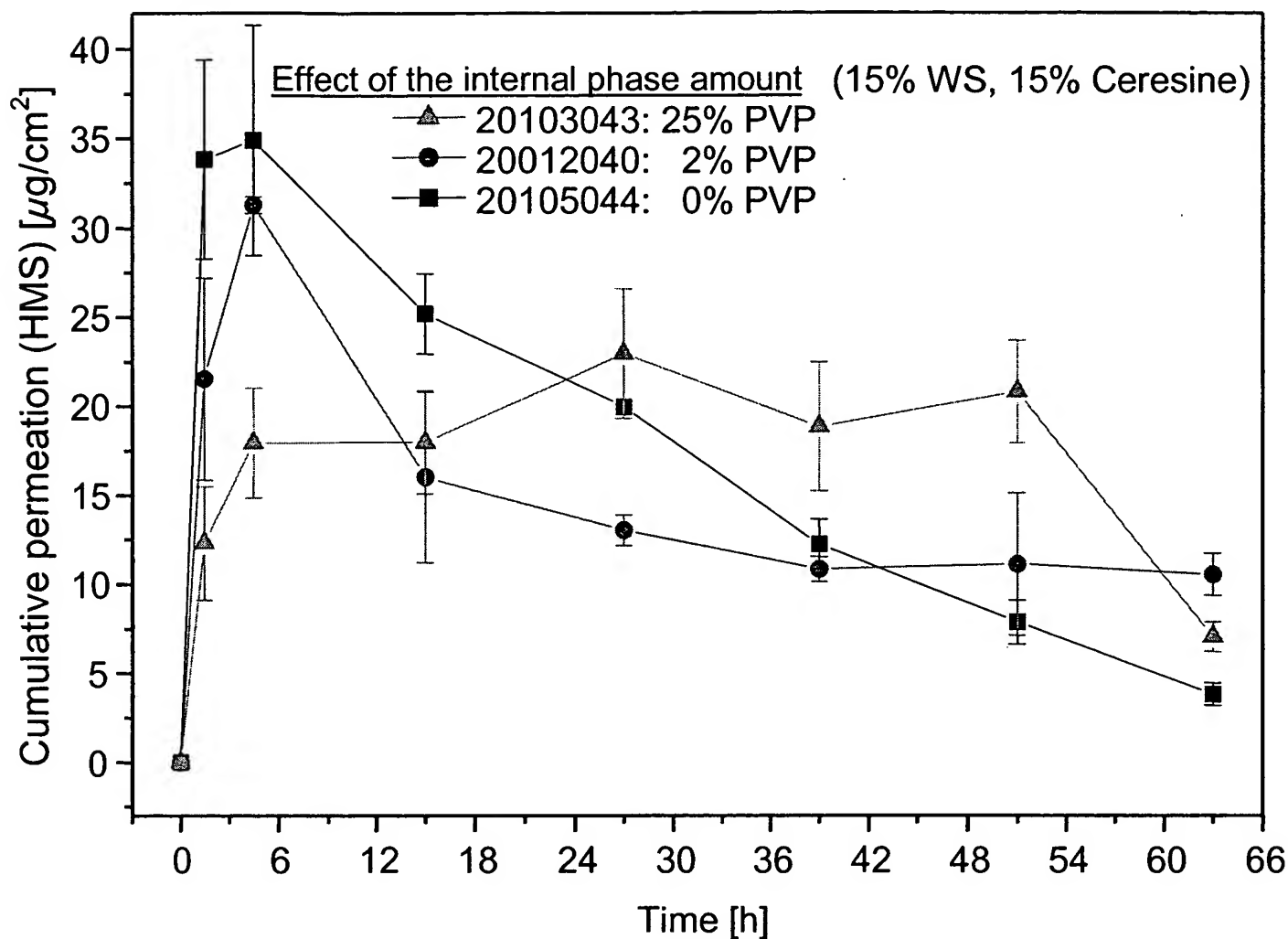


Figure 5b: Effect of the internal-phase (PVP) content on Rotigotine permeation

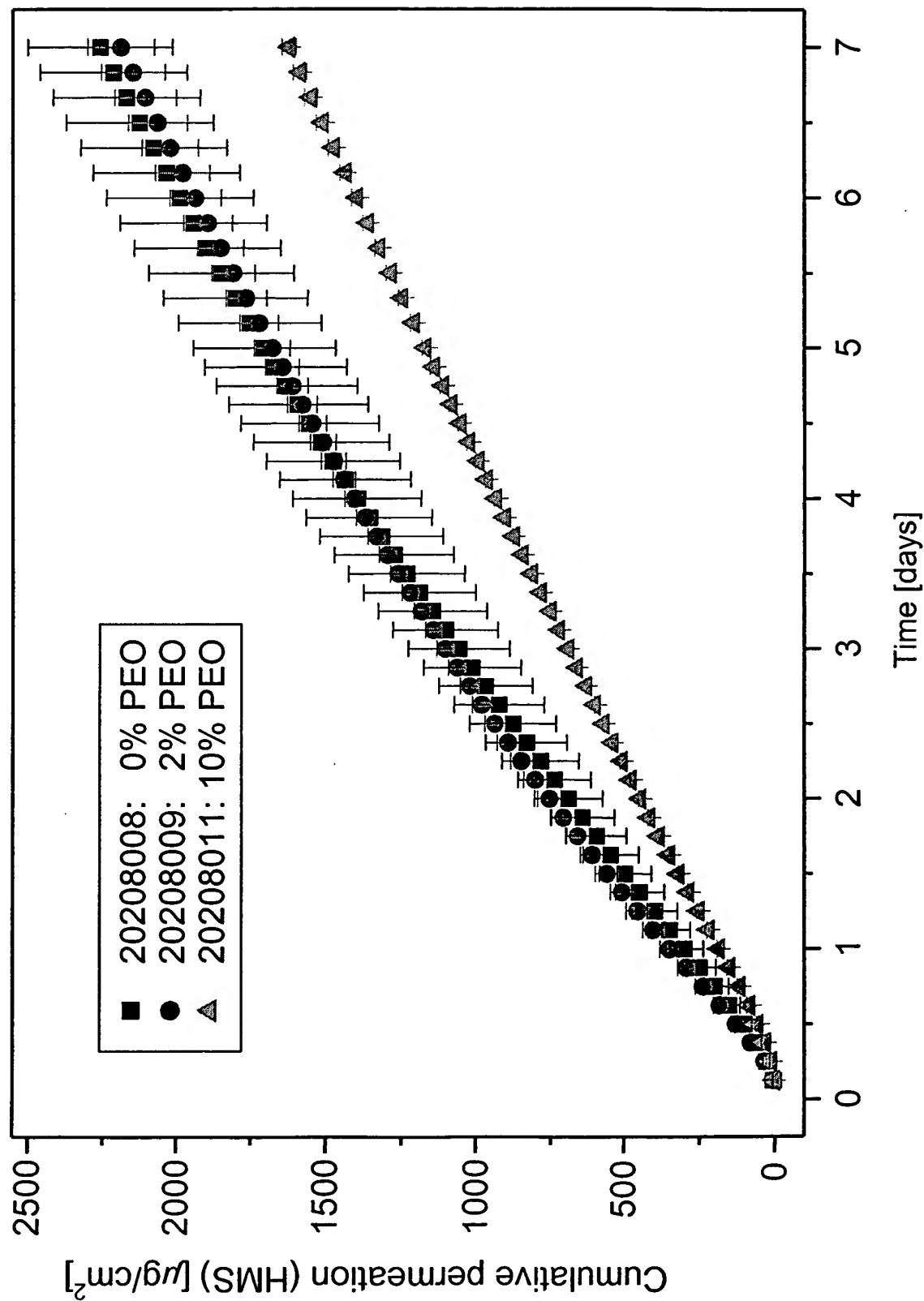


Figure 5c: Effect of the internal-phase (PEO) content on Rotigotine permeation

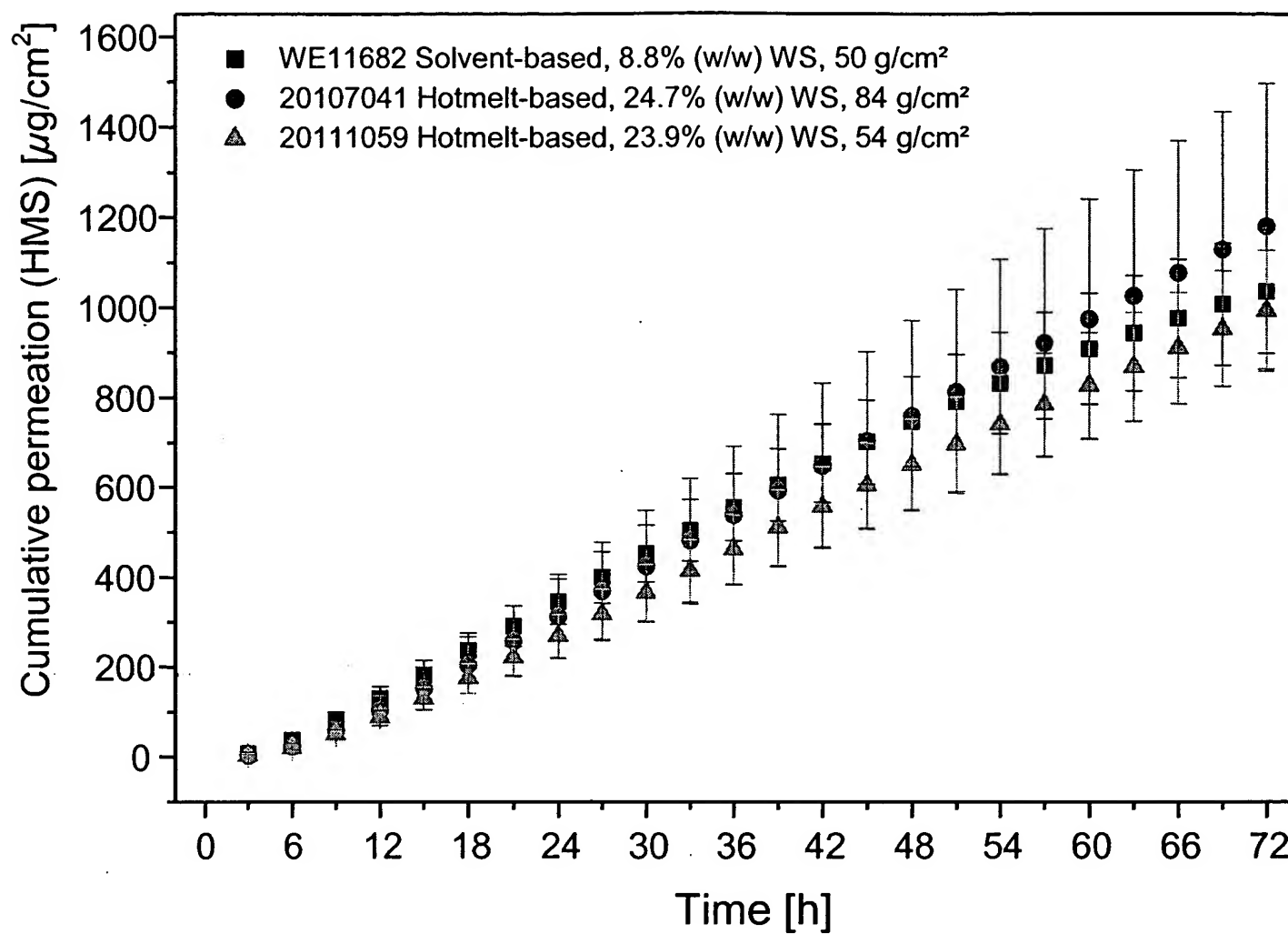


Figure 6a: Comparison of the cumulative Rotigotine permeation through human skin (EHS/SS)

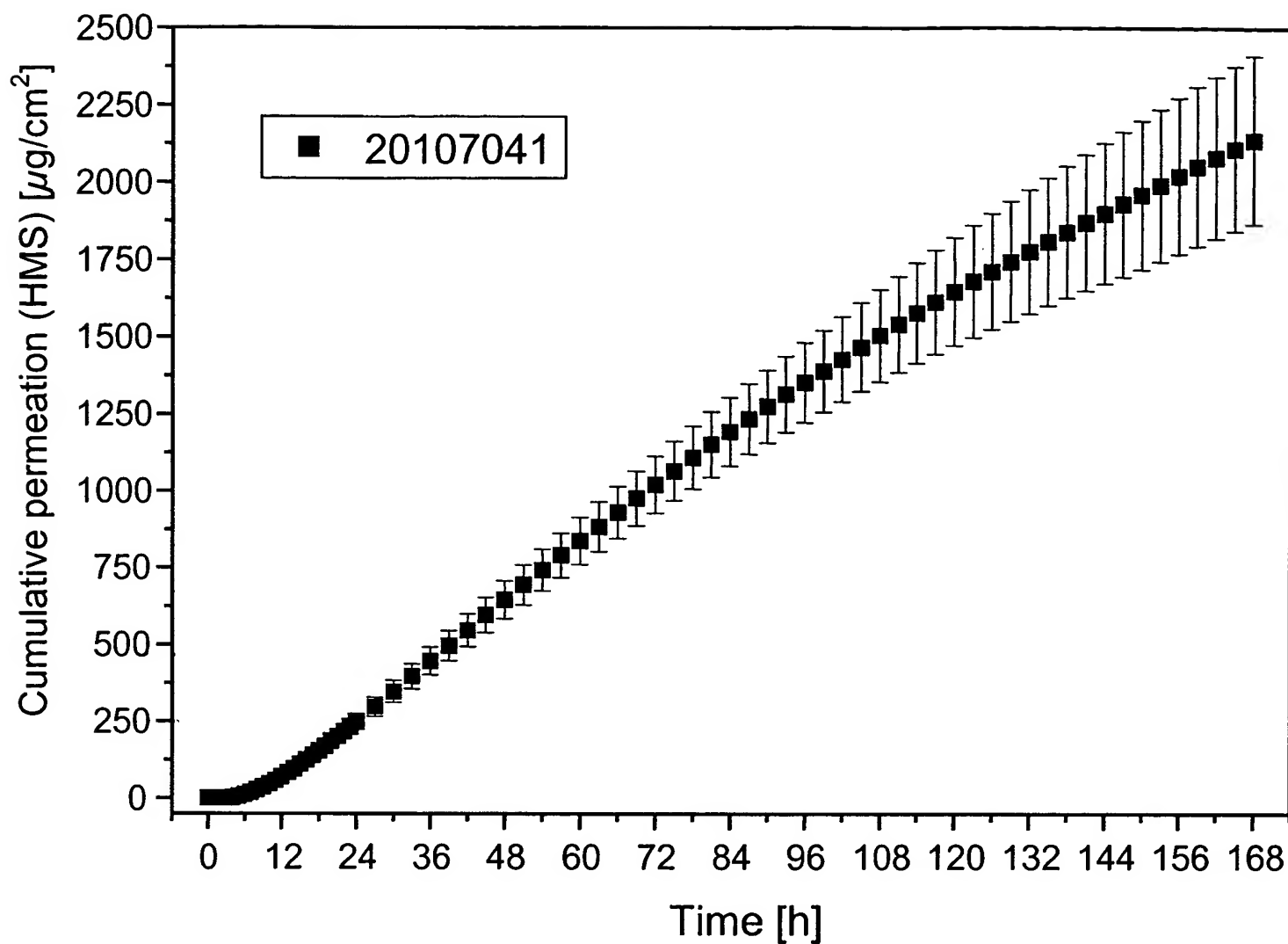


Figure 6b: Permeation of Rotigotine from a silicone-based hotmelt patch (25 weight% Rotigotine) through human skin

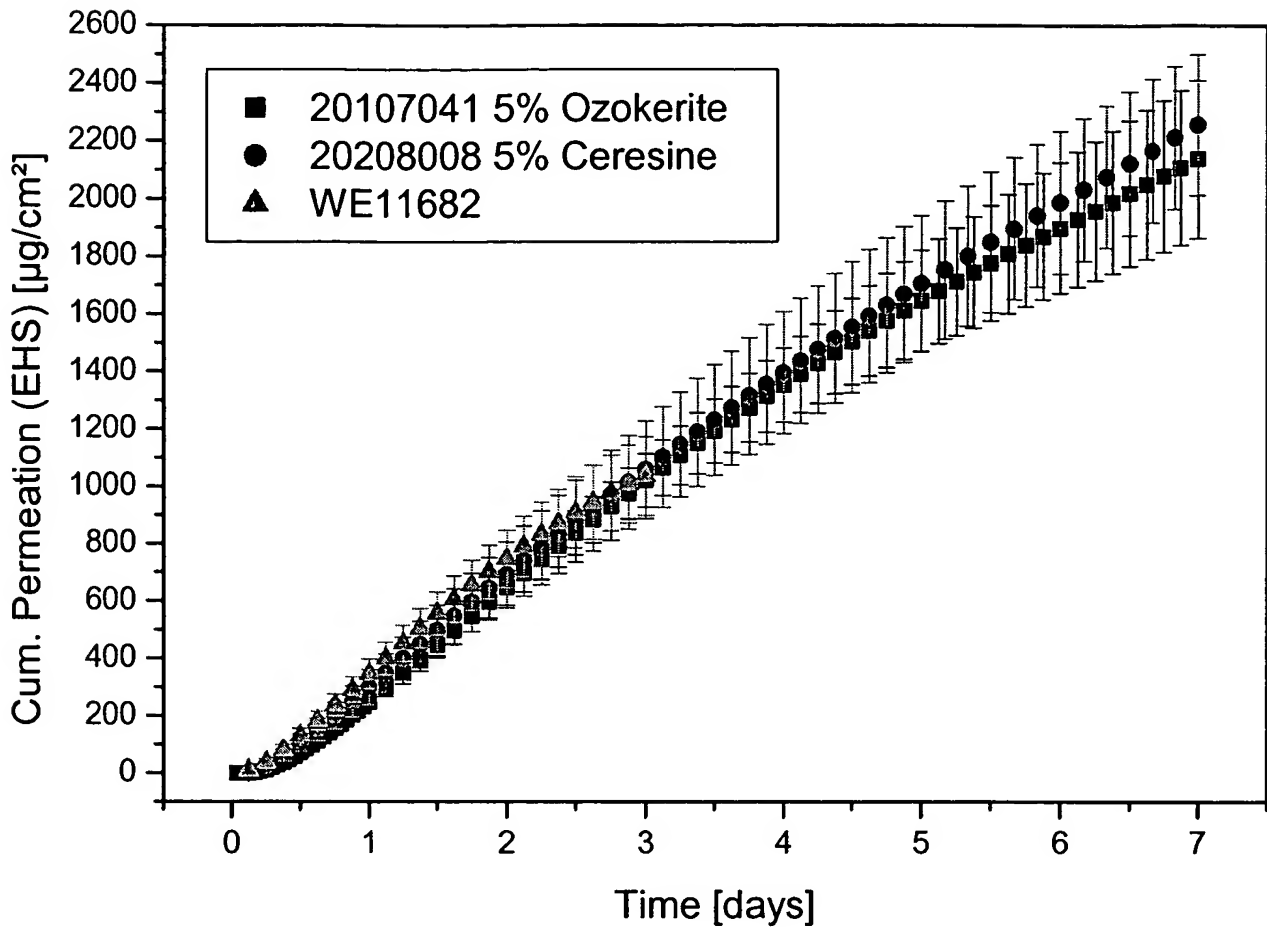


Figure 6c: Equivalence of the two hotmelt waxes (25% (w/w) Rotigotine) in terms of flux through human skin in comparison with the Phase III clinical sample

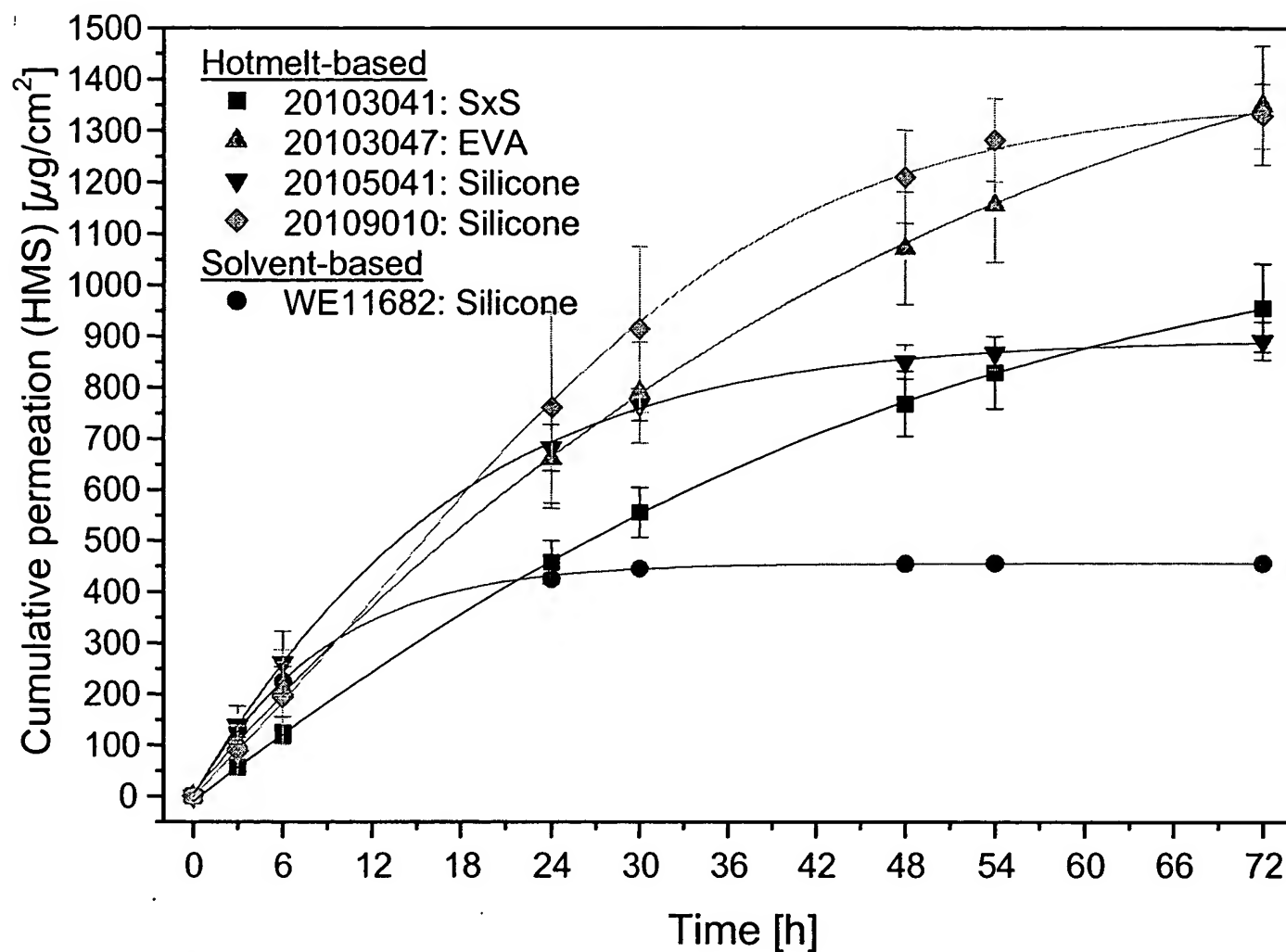


Figure 7: Rotigotine permeation from TTSs based on different hotmelt adhesives

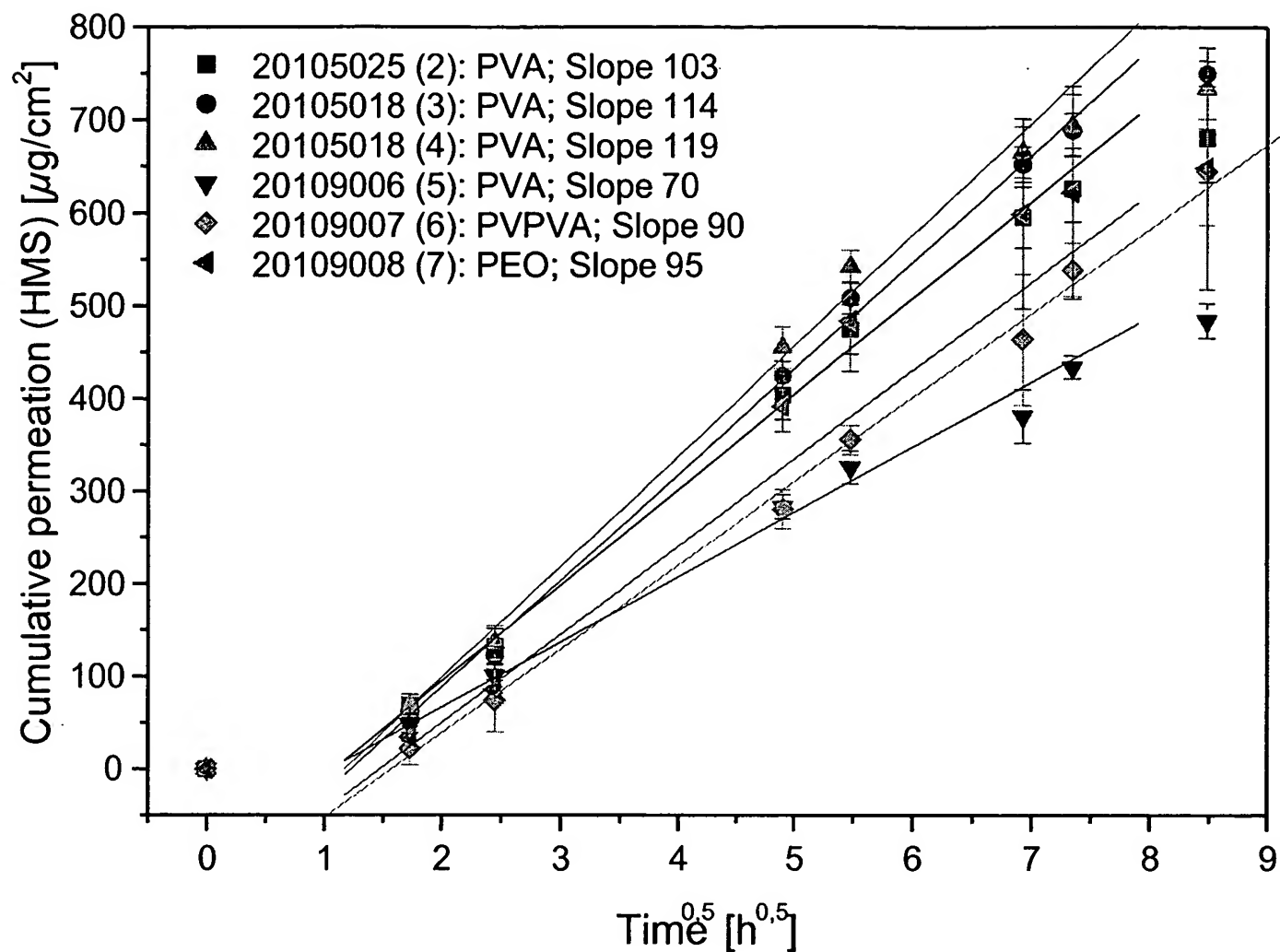


Figure 8: Rotigotine permeation from hotmelt silicone TTSs with different internal phases

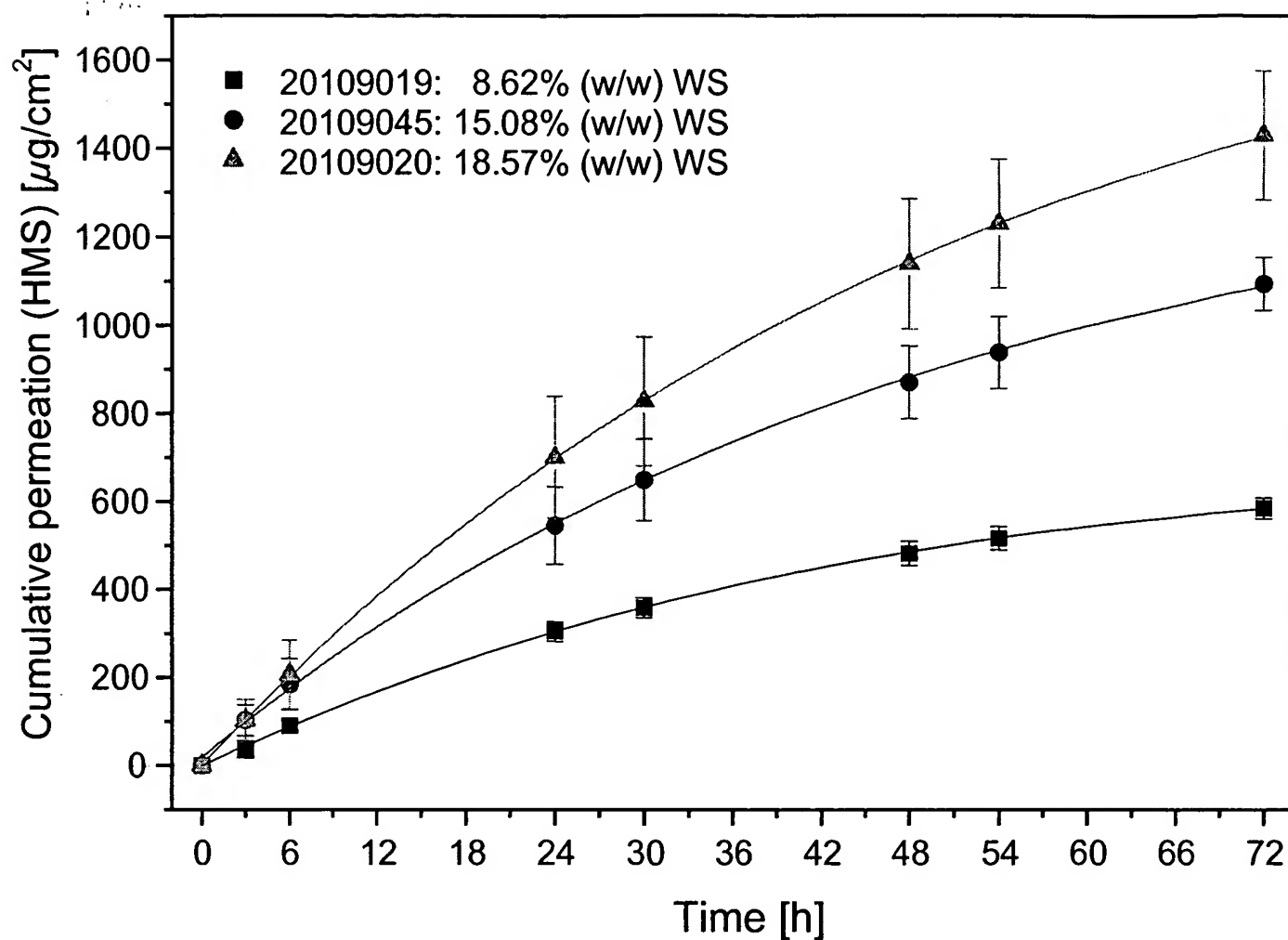
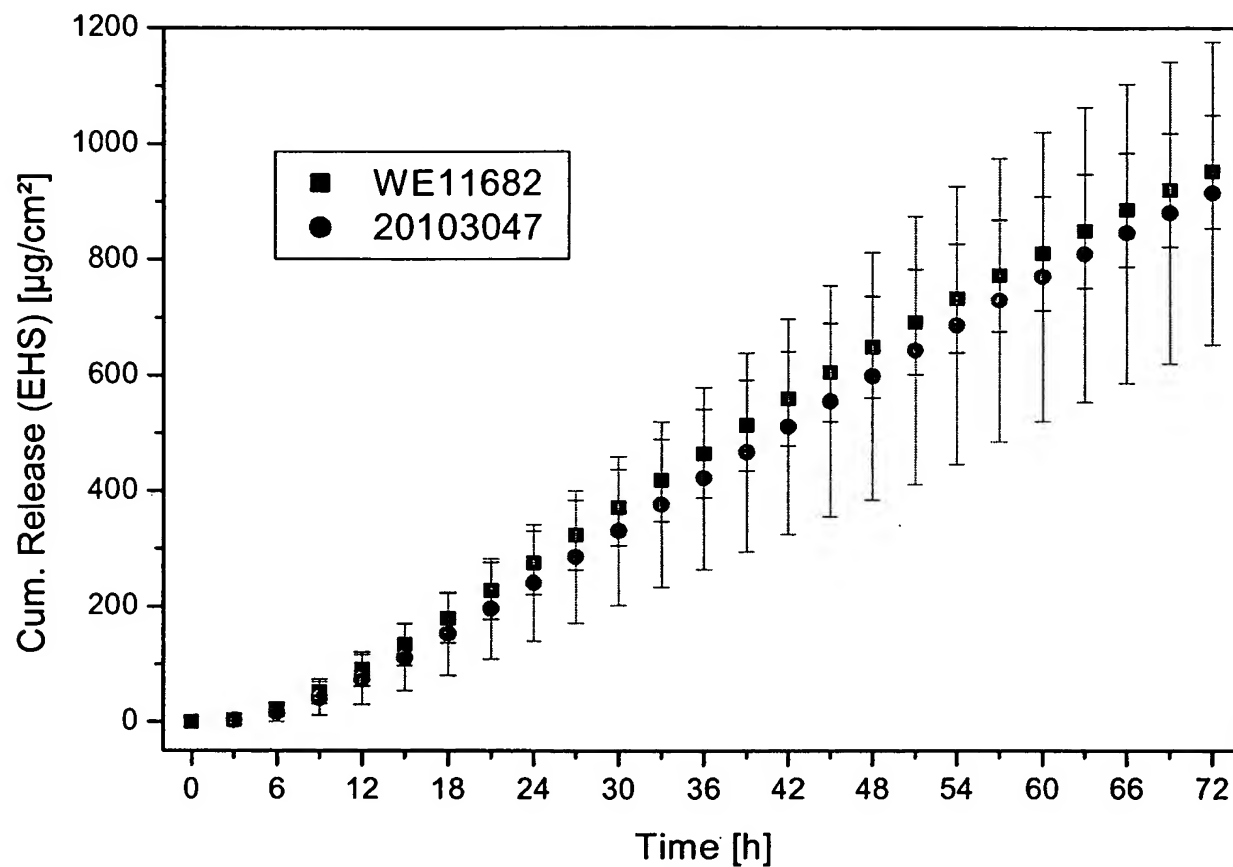


Figure 9: Rotigotine permeation from hotmelt EVA TTSs through murine skin

Figure 9a: More highly loaded EVA hotmelt (20103047; 16.2% (w/w)) through human skin in comparison with the Phase III clinical sample (WE 11682; 9 % (w/w))



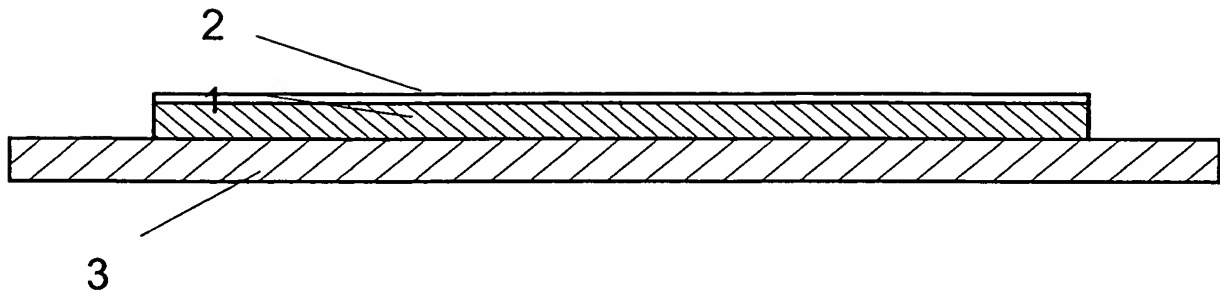


Figure 10: Schematic example of a TTS configuration

Figure 11:

